

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JANUARY 21

THE ENEMIES OF AMERICANISM.

Nobody takes the views of the Bulletin seriously on any subject. That paper is a joke and is commonly referred to in this city by the sobriquet which describes better than any other the vacuity of its mind and the irresponsibility of its actions.

In discussing the opinions it gives out about "fake-farmers," so-called, the Advertiser does not propose to deal with them as coming from the Bulletin itself but from one or two men who desire to keep the old feudal conditions alive in Hawaii, and who habitually put that paper on whatever they want it to lead for them. The medium is a poor one, but it is the best they can get and at the same time keep under cover themselves.

We quote from these melancholy dissenters from the American idea of improving the conditions in Hawaii as follows:

It makes the fake-farm schemers squirm to point to dishonest homesteading which there is every reason to believe is the underlying factor in the purpose of one of the exponents of the alleged campaign for the "Americanization" of Hawaii.

More suggestion of the dishonest seeker after land—the man who wants it merely to turn it over to a corporation employing servile labor—acts upon the excitable nature of the fake-farm promoter in a most extraordinary manner. A paranoiac impelled by the liveliest enthusiasm of his mania would not throw a more unhappy fit than the individual, obviously aiming to throw public lands on the market in such a manner that they will shortly be grabbed by corporations and "settled" with Orientals.

The system has been worked so frequently on the mainland that Hawaii's authorities do well to guard against it.

The campaign opens with all the appearances of the best purpose in the world. Public lands are thrown open to settlement and persons who cannot till the land and have no intention of either tilling the lands or making a permanent home thereon enlist in the ranks of alleged "settlers."

In due course of time these fake farmers perfect their title and dispose of their property to a corporation. This corporation, "in order to make it pay," draws the mass of its labor from the Orientals. The "American" withdraws with his "fake-farm" profits.

Thus is the fake-farming plan made complete, and the un-American master-and-servant-servile-labor condition is intensified and made more permanent.

Hawaii has no room for fake-farming, nor can its progress be thereby promoted. The Territorial Government will not participate in the business.

And further in the same strain, under the title of "Counties and the Land:"

Counties of the Territory may well enlist in the work of settling the lands of the Territory with men and families that will till the soil and add not only to the industrial progress of the Territory but increase the number of citizen homes.

But what a crime against honest Americanism to foster a scheme that will "settle" the lands with fake farmers!

Is it true that there are no citizens or those eligible to become citizens who wish to take up public lands?

Can it be that any lands in this Territory can be better cultivated by fake farmers who will sell out to a corporation when the title is complete, than by people, citizens, now within the Territory?

Has there not been enough of the unfortunate policy of dealing out public lands to fake farmers only to have them either grabbed by land-grabbers or left unproductive?

The spirit of local self-government as expressed in County government will first consider the honest American citizen.

A short calf is soon skinned. The program of the American farm movement, as given out times without number, is to devote land "not needed for sugar," for the production of such crops as pineapples, sisal, tobacco, coffee, rubber, cacao, bananas, cassava and other special tropical products which may be profitably raised by American farmers on tracts of from forty to two hundred acres in area.

Plantations do not want sisal land, because it is too sterile and rocky; banana land because it is too moist; pineapple and coffee land because the most of it lies at too great an altitude, or where in the one case rain is too frequent and in the other where forests abound; nor rubber land because sugar could not be raised on it. Hence the charge that the farm movement is intended to get land for plantations through dummy homesteaders and in violation of the letter or spirit of the law is a falsehood so absurd and so easily refuted as to win nothing but ridicule and contempt for those who tell it.

What the people who use the Bulletin propose in place of this splendid and practicable measure of development, is the allotment to plantation laborers, in fee simple, of land ADJOINING or in the midst of plantations, precisely the sort of soil the PLANTATIONS WOULD LIKE TO ACQUIRE and which, after due time, they might easily obtain of men who are in their pay and who look to them for a living. So if there is any plan to increase the area of the sugar estates through dummies, or substitutes for dummies, THIS MUST BE THE ONE.

The Advertiser does not oppose this latter scheme—assuming that the law is not to be violated or outwitted—even if there is a land hunger behind it, as surmised. This paper is willing to let the sugar interest have all the land it can utilize, directly or indirectly, but not an acre more; and it condemns as un-American, feudal and selfish, the policy which would give vast tracts in idleness which, in the hands of American farmers, could be made productive and populous.

What is the reason for such a policy? It is nothing more nor less than a fear on the part of some of the sugar men that a general demand for land would increase its value and make it no longer possible to get leases or fee simple for a nominal sum per acre; and that small farmers would divide the labor supply. For this, the feudalists would keep Hawaii undeveloped and barren and forever debar it from Statehood; and for this the Bulletin lends its feeble energies in the probable hope of a dirty dollar or two from the persons benefited.

The wayfaring man, though a Bulletin reader, is not to be deceived by the charge that land the sugar men do not want to use is being artfully sought for them, under false pretenses, by citizens of the type of Sanford B. Dole, Jared G. Smith, Francis M. Hatch, James B. Castle, Byron O. Clark, James D. Dole, Dean Pope, W. W. Bruner, A. L. Louissou and so on through a long list of Hawaii's best men.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

In his circular of January 4 Henry Clews, the New York financier, says the year opens with "leading business men in a sober frame of mind and generally anticipating some trade reaction." This he says is due to recognition of the fact that the liquidation and readjustment which has taken place in the stock market must to some degree be expected in mercantile and industrial circles. While nobody expects such a severe reaction therein as has taken place in Wall Street, Mr. Clews observes, "it is now admitted that the mercantile credit situation is badly strained and that a lower level for commodities must be attained before general business can show any substantial tendency toward recovery." Mercantile and industrial readjustment has already begun and, since Wall Street was obliged to endure nine months of acute reaction, "it is possible that the period of readjustment in mercantile affairs may occupy a few months to fully straighten things on a permanent basis." Further along in the circular Mr. Clews sees trade advantages in the situation, where he says: "Our foreign trade is showing not merely a gratifying change, but an encouraging tendency. The decline in merchandise values here encourages exports and discourages imports, with the result of leaving a larger balance in our favor."

Mr. Clews gives reasons why it does not necessarily follow that the stock

market should decline in sympathy with depression elsewhere, the gist of them being in this sentence: "The financial panic began and ended before general business felt its effect; the security markets, therefore, are fairly entitled to recovery while the storm is spending its remaining force elsewhere." During the past month prices of stocks have been gradually recovering—not through speculative buying but from the natural tendency to attain a level consonant with the changed conditions. The most important fact is stimulating recovery is the improved condition of the money market, which has become evident on both sides of the Atlantic. "It is worth noting, also," Mr. Clews says, "that a better feeling is developing on the other side regarding American securities, owing to the fact that we are righting the abuses of mismanagement which did more to discredit us abroad than the vicissitudes which came from legitimate economic movements."

Regarding the Presidential campaign—"generally an element of more or less disturbance"—Mr. Clews holds that, on this occasion, there are no important unsettling issues at present in sight. Besides the general proposition that Congress never enacts any important legislation in a Presidential year, the great strength of the "stand patters" in the present Congress is assurance against any action on the tariff. Mr. Clews speaks hopefully, however, of the prospect that his plan for giving elasticity to the currency may become a law. The plan is for Congress to authorize national banks to increase their ordinary circulation by an emergency circulation to the extent of say 20 per cent of their paid-up capital, the amount to be limited to \$100,000,000, and to be issued upon approved savings bank securities, they to be deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency. This special issue of currency would be taxed to such an extent as to compel the speedy return and cancellation of such notes when the business needs no longer exist for the additional currency. The plan of issuing emergency national bank reserve money would remove the necessity of a central national bank. Although the latter was being much agitated when he wrote, Mr. Clews argues that it would never be acceptable to the national banks. For himself he says of a central bank: "It would be practically a revival of the old United States Bank, which was a source of so much political corruption, scandal and disaster in President Jackson's time. Therefore, we want no central bank. We have already all the banks we need. What we do need is to remedy the defects in our currency system, and for this let us labor and pray as one of the things necessary to our financial salvation."

A late Hongkong paper in an obituary notice of W. McGregor-Smith, who was engaged in the sugar refining business in the Far East forty years ago, says that he had lately perfected a process for the softening and degumming of ramie fiber, and that it was recently demonstrated in Shanghai that by this process it is possible to weave a pure ramie warp. This announcement ought to be of interest in these islands. That ramie can be grown here cheaply and of good quality has been abundantly proved. That its qualities give it a readily marketable character at good prices is known. Up to the present, cheap and effective methods of preparing it for the loom have seemingly been lacking. This difficulty overcome, ramie ought to be added to the growing list of island products which diversify our sources of wealth and will help to make us an American community.

After quoting part of a paragraph which stated that, "if the law were not violated or outwitted," the Advertiser would approve the enlargement of sugar estates through homestead entries, the poor Bulletin has quite a virtuous fit. It is careful to leave out the explanatory clauses which were included in this journal's argument; but on the basis of partial quotation it manages to denounce the very thing it is trying to do itself or to help others to do as a substitute for American farming. This paper, as it has often said, believes in giving sugar every acre it can profitably utilize and not an acre more; while the Bulletin, with the folly which has characterized it for years past, argues in favor of giving the sugar men all they land they want and the sugar field lands all the rest, to the total exclusion of the American farmer.

The boys of the Kamehameha Schools do much of the printing for that institution and their work, from specimens sent this office, is very creditable. The lads themselves, in after years, will supply the regular publishing and printing offices in town with a good deal of the mechanical labor employed. Quite a number of Kamehameha printers are at work in the various establishments and some of them have learned the linotypes and command good wages. It is to be hoped that many others will imbibe the spirit of the new agriculture and go in for farms and homes. For these, Kamehameha will afford a good start and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts the finishing instruction.

It is not necessary that Secretary Taft should agree with President Roosevelt on everything. On many of the main questions they seem to be well together. Possibly those issues upon which the Secretary differs with his chief may be picked out by the fact that Mr. Taft keeps silent on them.—Cincinnati Engineer.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker-poet, died of heart failure. A good many other bankers lately have died of bank failure.

THE STORK AT MADRID.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MADRID, January 21.—The Queen is in expectation of an heir.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—The prosecution has broken off all negotiations with Ruef concerning the granting of immunity to him in exchange for evidence to be given against Schmitz and others and he will be put on trial immediately on a charge of bribery.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker-poet, died here yesterday from heart failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—The Republican State Committee has been called to meet in Sacramento on May 14. It has been decided that the candidate for the presidency to be supported by the state delegation at the National Convention will be chosen at the primaries.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Six boys were drowned yesterday while out skating on the ice near the New Jersey shore. The ice broke, precipitating the skaters into the river.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 19.—Admiral Evans states that he anticipates no difficulty in making the passage of the Straits of Magellan. The fleet will make the passage in single column.

TEXOLA, Oklahoma, January 19.—The First National Bank here was robbed yesterday of four thousand dollars. The robbers held up the cashier and gagged him to prevent any alarm being given.

"Washington, January 18, 1908.

"Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu.
"The President just informed me that he would send to Congress today message recommending improvement Pearl Harbor dredging, fortifications and drydock.

"H. P. WOOD."
RIO DE JANEIRO, January 20.—An Anarchistic plot to destroy the American battleship fleet under Admiral Evans has been discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—Prosecuting Attorney Langdon has made public the immunity contract with Ruef, which he says was annulled owing to Ruef's failure to keep the agreement.

The contract was entered into in May, before Ruef pleaded guilty of extortion. It gave Ruef almost complete immunity from prosecution in consideration of his giving truthful testimony concerning the dealings of Mayor Schmitz and the accused Supervisors with the corporations.

TOKIO, January 20.—An explosion has occurred in the Tubari colliery, entombing 104 miners. Eighty-five are dead. Thirteen have been recovered in injured condition.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith is dead.

ELY, Nevada, January 20.—Three of the miners entombed on December 4 have been rescued uninjured.

COPENHAGEN, January 20.—A company is being organized here to perform towing service in the Straits of Magellan.

SANTIAGO, January 20.—A fire at Temuco has destroyed twenty blocks, causing distress to the inhabitants.

DRAGOSH, Macedonia, January 20.—Greeks descended upon a festival here and fired the house. Fifty people were burned.

TOKIO, January 20.—At a meeting held by the Progressists the government was denounced for increased taxes and weak diplomacy.

MELBOURNE, January 20.—Thirty-two deaths from sunstroke have occurred here. The heat is unusual.

GROVENOR AND MRS. FREAR RECEIVE MANY

(Continued from Page One.)

Mrs. M. L. D. Fraser, Mrs. A. P. Taylor, Mrs. A. A. Montano, Mrs. Ella C. Clarke, Mrs. E. B. Pardee, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. F. J. Hare, Mrs. John N. Thomas, Mrs. Charles Lucas, Mrs. C. W. Booth, Mrs. Clara Schmidt, Mrs. J. B. Pratt, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mrs. J. Dunning, Mrs. J. McClellan, Mrs. A. G. Hawes Jr., Mrs. R. C. Scott, Mrs. I. Eschew, Mrs. Edward Davis, Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd, Mrs. E. C. Brown, Mrs. W. T. Pope, Mrs. W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. K. P. White, Mrs. W. J. Dyer, Mrs. F. C. Atherton, Mrs. B. Sammons, Mrs. H. C. Morton, Deaconess Potter, Mrs. J. F. C. Hagens, Mrs. H. McK. Harrison, Mrs. H. S. Ewing, Mrs. J. H. Soper, Mrs. M. A. Eicheley, Mrs. John W. Wadman, Mrs. B. O. Clark, Mrs. W. L. Hopper, Mrs. W. E. Potwine, Mrs. Percy L. Horne, Mrs. Frank Barwick, Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mrs. A. N. Campbell, Mrs. Daniel H. Case, Mrs. Alice M. Bradstreet, Mrs. James L. Cockburn, Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, Mrs. G. N. Gere, Mrs. Alexander Lindsay Jr., Mrs. F. L. Hatch, Mrs. R. J. Buchly, Mrs. John F. Young, Mrs. C. L. Rhodes, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Fred Whitney, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mrs. F. E. Wall, Mrs. A. E. Douglas, Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Mrs. James Wakefield, Mrs. Marston Campbell, Mrs. Gerrit P. Wilder, Mrs. Clarence H. Cooke, Mrs. John S. McGrew, Mrs. Anna Gertz, Mrs. Alfred H. Smith, Mrs. Harry E. Webster, Mrs. John W. Macdonald, Mrs. Henry Holmes, Mrs. Frederic A. Harnden, Mrs. James A. Wilder, Mrs. George J. Augur, Mrs. Edward I. Spaulding, Mrs. Charles F. Chillingworth, Mrs. Charles B. Cooper, Mrs. George Herbert Hosmer, Mrs. Robert A. Jordan, Mrs. Francis B. McStocker, Mrs. Selma S. Kinney, Mrs. E. Wells Peterson, Mrs. S. D. Heapy, Mrs. Willard E. Brown, Mrs. Alexander J. Campbell, Mrs. Jesse L. Woods, Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mrs. Hugh Mercer Tucker, Mrs. John A. McCandless, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. George W. Smith, Mrs. Harry A. Baldwin, Mrs. Helen G. Alexander, Mrs. Manuel Phillips, Mrs. Arthur F. Griffiths, Mrs. W. J. McNelly, Mrs. Sydney Ballou, Mrs. A. A. 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FIREMAN IN MOST GORGEOUS UNIFORM

The appearance of a strange uniform, which was neither of the army, navy nor marine corps of the United States, but which still was American, excited a good deal of comment yesterday afternoon. It was worn by a man who appeared to be an American and was plentifully besprikled with gold. Investigation proved that it was the uniform of the fire department of Manila, P. I., and was worn by Captain Philip Giovannini, who was passing through on the Nippon Maru and who treated the local spectators to a sight which they had never before seen.